

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-1129 (BARRACK)
(Camp McCoy, Building T-1229) (Barrack)
Fort McCoy
Sparta vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS NO. WI-308-A

HABS
WIS,
41-SPAR.V,
1-A-

PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-1129 (BARRACK)
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Location: On the west side of South S Street, south of South 11th Avenue, in the triangular plan of the main post, Fort McCoy, Sparta vicinity, Monroe County, Wisconsin.

Present Owner: Department of the Army.

Present Use: Now used by the Morale Support Directorate at Fort McCoy as a warehouse for recreational and leisure equipment.

Significance: Building T-1129 is of considerable historical and architectural significance locally and regionally as an unaltered example of a 74-Man barrack in the 800 Series of standard construction designs used by the War Department for temporary buildings during World War II. Out of the 461 74-Man barracks erected at Camp McCoy in 1942, Building T-1129 has survived with the least changes.

It therefore provides an excellent illustration of the original design, construction, materials, and finishes used in such barracks. In addition, because some of the drawings used for the barracks were also used for other standard buildings, some features in T-1129 exemplify the 1942 appearance found initially in other building types at the post.

In historical terms, the unfinished interior of Building T-1129 provides a vivid sense of the life led by enlisted soldiers in the mobilization training camps of the U. S. Army during World War II.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Standard War Department drawings for the 800 Series 74-Man Barrack are dated July 30, 1941. Construction of Building T-1129 was begun in April 1942 and completed on August 24, 1942.¹
2. Architect: George E. Bergstrom, Chief of the Architecture Unit, Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, supervised the revision of the 700 Series of standard drawings that produced the 800 Series of plans. Lt. Col. Hugh J. Casey, Chief of the Engineering Branch, authorized and approved the 800 Series 74-Man barrack design.²
3. Original and subsequent owners: The site for the expanded Camp McCoy military reservation was condemned and purchased by the War Department in the spring

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of 1942.³ The owner from 1942 to 1947 was the War Department. Since 1947, the U. S. Department of the Army, the successor to the War Department, has held title.

4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Building T-1129 was part of construction area B, which was built by the St. Paul, Minnesota, firm of Madsen, Schumacher, Watson and Associates. The contracts for the seven principal construction areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-1129, and the rest of the cantonment, at auctions held in the Upper Midwest region during the spring of 1942. Other materials used in construction--concrete, cement-asbestos siding, wallboard, furnace and ductwork, plumbing and electrical fixtures, etc.--were apparently provided by subcontractors from the Wisconsin area.⁴
5. Original plans and construction: Building T-1129 is nearly unaltered in all respects. Record copies of the twenty standard War Department drawings used to construct all 74-Man Barracks at Camp McCoy have been preserved by the Directorate of Engineering at Fort McCoy and are currently kept in map files in the "Meatlocker" storage room in Building 2145. None of the construction photographs taken by the Army Signal Corps of Camp McCoy barracks could be found at Fort McCoy. A few were reproduced in the Sparta newspapers in August 1942. The cost of construction for Building T-1129 was \$16,698.⁵
6. Alterations and additions: On the exterior, the only obvious alterations have been the replacement of a rectangular patch of the cement-asbestos siding on the west elevation with white-colored cement-asbestos siding of similar size and texture. The same white cement-asbestos siding has been used for replacement on a few other places on the exterior, as well as some in a gray-striped color. Also, the original wooden framed and wire mesh screens have been removed from nearly all of the windows on the exterior.

In the interior the only noticeable alterations since World War II involve the placement between the first-floor squad room and entry corridor of a partition composed of the same stud and wall board construction as found in the rest of the interior. In addition, a doorway has been sealed with wall board between the north and south non-commissioned officer rooms and some minor changes of partitions have occurred in the rest of the south non-commissioned room.

B. Historical Context

The construction of Building T-1129 was part of a massive, nation-wide mobilization program designed to build cantonments in which to house and train the expanded World War II Army. The 800 series, and the 700 series that preceded it, was a comprehensive set of drawings which could be used interchangeably in creating the various building types. Through the construction of temporary wood frame buildings such as Building T-1129,

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the 1939 housing capacity of 200,000 persons was increased to 6,000,000 by the close of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. In addition, war mobilization buildings are significant for their construction and technological innovation. Techniques such as the standardization of plans, prefabrication of units and assembly-line approach to construction were largely pioneered in the construction of these mobilization structures.

Building T-1129 was one of 461 74-Man barracks erected at "New" Camp McCoy, which in turn was one of several dozen mobilization cantonments built in the United States by the War Department between late 1941 and the beginning of 1943. The 1941-43 cantonments were constructed to house and serve as bases for training men drafted for Army service in World War II.

Two newly organized Army divisions occupied Camp McCoy during their training. The Second Army Division arrived at the cantonment soon after completion of construction, in the fall of 1942, and remained for a year, until November 1943, leaving for action in the Italian campaign. The 76th Division then took over the camp for a year, departing for service in the liberation of Western Europe in December 1944. In 1944, Camp McCoy also became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments. The following year, the personnel center assumed the role of discharging veterans as the war came to a close. The personnel center closed in May 1946, and most other functions at the camp halted a year later.

After three years of relative inactivity, Camp McCoy was reactivated by the Defense Department for training of regular, reserve, and National Guard units for service in the Korean War. Since 1953, the camp has become a center for training reserve units of the Army and National Guard regiments of the Midwest region.

When fully occupied by the Second and 76th Divisions during World War II, over 35,000 people lived in the cantonment. The camp was laid out in twenty-eight blocks, each of which housed two companies. Each company occupied a street in the block and was housed in seven to fourteen, 74-Man barracks, depending on the size of the company. Block 11, South S Street, on which Building T-1129 was erected, originally contained only two barracks, half of a company, and a Mess Hall. The east side of the street was an open field, as was the area to the south.

Each barrack in Camp McCoy during the Second World War housed a squad. In its nearly unaltered condition, Building T-1129 vividly illustrates the setting in which the basic organizational unit of the Army lived. The squad rooms on the first and second floor; the three non-commissioned officer rooms on the second level; and the wash, shower, and toilet rooms of the first floor all recall the World War II period with their unvarnished softwood floors, unfinished and unpainted ceilings and walls, original fixtures, and inexpensive construction materials.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Building T-1129 is also a well-preserved illustration of the design, construction, and finished appearance of a 74-Man barrack built according to the 800 Series of standard War Department plans. At Camp McCoy there were minor variations from the standard plans, based on developing shortages of materials. For example, the 6" x 6" posts specified in the drawings at McCoy became three 2" x 6" boards, nailed together. With these minor deviations, the T-1129 barrack is an accurate representation of the 800 Series plans carried out.

Along with the other barracks in the McCoy cantonment, Building T-1129 illustrates the differences between the designs set forth in the earlier, 700 Series of standard plans and the 800 Series. All of the buildings in the company blocks are covered with cement-asbestos siding, an option in the 800 Series specifications, rather than with the shiplap wooden siding specified in the 700 Series.⁶ In the 800 Series barracks, the "aqua medias," or pent roofs over the first-floor windows were omitted, as were large over-hanging eaves on the second floor. In addition, the 63-Man size followed in most 700-Series barracks was expanded by a one-bay extension in 800 Series buildings to a 74-Man size.⁷

At Camp McCoy itself, Building T-1129 has special architectural interest as the last remaining World War II barrack that has not been painted in the interior and in which the softwood floors remain exposed. As a result, the materials used and the construction techniques followed are easily discerned.

2. Condition of fabric: The general condition of Building T-1129 is good. Weathering on the exterior is most pronounced on the south side, followed by the east front and west rear. The north side has suffered relatively little weathering. The wooden features of the exterior show the greatest evidence of weathering: cracked and peeling paint, exposed and dried out surfaces, etc.

On a specific level, the wooden skirt around the foundation is heavily weathered on the south, with most of the gray paint worn away. The lower portions of a few skirt boards at the southwest and northwest corners are gone, and many boards are cracked. The concrete block foundation around the furnace room is in very good condition.

The cement-asbestos siding is in mostly good condition, with the replacements already noted on the west and in spots on the south and east. Paint is badly peeled on all windows on the south wall, and wooden jambs are weathered in places. The doors and doorways of the north wall are in excellent condition, with some minor peeling of paint noticeable on the east and west walls.

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Paint is peeling on the fascia and soffits of both the north and south walls and on the fascia of the east and west. Fifteen-foot long, unpainted boards have replaced the original fascia at the west ends of both the north and south walls. From casual observation, the asphalt shingles of the roof appear to be in good condition.

All the principal features of the interior appear to be in good condition. The softwood floors on both levels are worn, but no other obvious signs of heavy use or deterioration are evident.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Building T-1129 is oblong in shape and is 29'-6" wide (north-south) and 90'-0" long (east-west). The building is two stories and rises approximately 27' from grade to the ridge of the roof.

There are nine bays at the south side and eight, in the north. In both elevations, the bays are asymmetrically arranged: the western six bays corresponding to the squad rooms are spaced 10'-0" on center (from centerpoint to centerpoint of the windows), while the windows corresponding to the non-commissioned officer rooms, furnace room, or wash areas are grouped separately at the east end. At the south side, three non-commissioned windows on the second level are spaced 9'-0" on center, followed by a 14'-0" gap before the first squad room bay. At the north side, two windows on the second level, spaced 8'-0" on center, are followed by a 20'-0" foot gap. On the first-floor level the spacing is the same.⁸

The east and west sides contain a single bay on both stories at center. There is a shallow attic above the second story, and there is a crawl-space about 4' high beneath the first floor.

2. Foundations: The foundation of the 24'-6" x 11'-6" furnace room, at the northeast corner of Building T-1129, is constructed of concrete block, 8" thick and rising about 25" above grade. The remainder of the barracks rests on a system of poured concrete piers and footings. Beneath the western two-thirds of the first floor, there are four longitudinal rows of 1' square piers, spaced 10'-0" apart on center. The rows are spaced 9'-10" on center. The two exterior rows support the north and south sides, and two interior rows, the structural posts in the floors above. The piers are spaced more irregularly in the eastern third of the building because of the furnace room and center hallway. There are ten piers in the southern two rows and seven in the northern rows, west of the furnace room foundations. The piers rest in turn on concrete footings buried several feet below grade. The perimeter footings are 2'-0" x 2'-0" while the footings under the interior columns are 2'-3" x 2'-3". Both footing sizes were 1'-0" deep.

The crawl space below the harracks is screened by wooden skirts composed of 1" x 10" boards, averaging 16" to 17" in height and nailed vertically to the girders

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above the piers and to 2" x 4" wooden sills set in the piers immediately above grade. Originally, the skirts were painted warm gray. There are three access openings in the skirts on both the south and north sides.⁹

3. Walls: The exterior walls are composed of three layers: a wooden panel foundation, nailed across the studs of the frame; a black felt vapor barrier; and cement-asbestos siding. The siding pieces measure approximately 24" x 11".
4. Structural system, framing: Building T-1129, and all 800 Series mobilization structures, are of light frame construction. The frame of the exterior walls rests on wooden girders built up of three 2" x 12"s borne by the foundation piers and is composed of 2" x 4" studs spaced 2'-0" on center. Diagonal 1" x 6" let-in braces running between the girders and second-floor girts and between the girts and plates occur every other bay on all elevations.

The interior structure is borne in the squad rooms of the first and second floors by wooden posts arranged in two parallel rows directly above the concrete piers of the foundation. In the first-floor squad room, the posts, which are each composed of three 2" x 6" boards nailed together, support the posts of the second floor. The joists of the second level are borne by double girders flanking the first-floor posts and supported by vertical boards nailed to the upper sides of the posts and by bracing boards running between the posts and girders. Additional knee braces run between the posts and joists.

On the second floor the posts are also composed of three 2" x 6" boards nailed together, but the bases of the posts are reinforced by four standard sized boards nailed to the post faces. The purpose of the scabs is to reinforce the splice in the posts. The upper edges of the scabs are beveled. Each of the two rows of second-floor posts supports a wooden girder composed of two 2" x 12" boards. Two vertical boards offer additional stability at the tops of the posts.

The joists run laterally and are spaced 2'-0" on center. The first- and second-floor joists are 2" x 8"s in the squad rooms and 2" x 10"s in the remainder of the building. The ceiling joists are 2" x 6"s, the rafters 2" x 8"s with a 2" x 10" ridge.

The east end of the barracks, containing the wash rooms, stairhall, and non-commissioned officer rooms, contains a separate structural system. The walls flanking the stairhall on both levels are load-bearing partitions and support the joists of the second floor and attic.

In the portion of the attic above the squad rooms, the two rows of posts continue up to support a girder composed of two 2" x 10"s. Tie boards, scabs and knee braces strengthen the joints. At the east end of the attic, above the non-commissioned officer rooms and stairhall, the load-bearing partitions continue up to support a plate of two 2" x 4"s under the rafters.¹⁰

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5. Porches, balconies: There are two poured concrete stoops attached to Building T-1129, and all other 74-Man barracks: one at the main, east entrance and a second at the rear exit. Note that Plan No. 800-443 calls for a wooden landing and steps. Each stoop consists of four steps rising to a two foot high platform. There are 1-1/4" iron pipe rails flanking both stoops. Part of the rail at the rear is missing.

A wooden balcony is attached to the west wall, outside the exit door for the second-floor squad room. The balcony consists of a deck supported by two wooden brackets and a balustrade of board rails and posts. An opening on the north side of the rail allows exit, in case of fire, down a wooden ladder attached to the wall beside the balcony.

6. Chimney: There is a single chimney in Building T-1129, located at the northwest corner of the furnace room. Measuring 3'-3" square, the chimney walls are constructed of buff-colored common brick laid in running bond. Portland cement appears to have been used for mortar. The flue is made of 18" diameter fire clay. The T-1129 chimney stands on a reinforced concrete footing 5'-0" x 5'-0" x 2'-0" thick and rises 33'-0" from the concrete-lined furnace room through the upper floors, within the barracks. The stack on the roof is approximately 9' tall.¹¹

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There are four doorways in the exterior of Building T-1129: (a) the main entrance with double doors in the east wall; (b) the double entry to the furnace room at the east end of the north side; (c) the single exit door for the first-floor squad room; and (d) the single exit door for the second-floor squad room.

All exterior doorways and doors are of standard design. The architraves consist of a simple wooden boards. The design of the doors is identical: four lights over three horizontal recessed panels. The exterior doorways and doors are painted warm gray, the original color.

- b. Windows: There are two types of windows in Barracks T-1129: double-hung and single-sash. The double-hung windows are of the standard design found in all 700 and 800 Series mobilization buildings -- eight-over-eight-light sash. In T-1129, the double-hung windows appear in all but the southeast corner of the building. Outside the first-floor shower room, there are two single-sash hopper windows consisting of four lights operable on a hinge. The architrave of all windows is of the same simple board construction as the doorways. Sills and "cornice" boards project slightly from the face of the surrounds.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roofs of all 74-Man barracks are low-pitched gable,

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with the gable end facing the street. The ridge of the Building T-1129 roof runs east-west. The roof structure is composed of ridge beam and rafters. A wooden decking is covered with red asphalt shingles, which may be the original covering.¹²

- b. Cornice, eaves: In all 800-Series mobilization buildings, the eaves project only slightly on the longitudinal elevations. On the north and south sides of Building T-1129, the eaves project about 5". The fascia consists of simple boards affixed to the ends of the rafters. The soffit boards, which appear to be plywood, are nailed the under sides of the attic joists.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: There a crawl space but no basement, and there is no excavation below grade.
- b. First floor: It should be noted that the plan of Building T-1129 is the reverse of the standard design in Drawing 800-443, which furnished the floor plans for construction. Otherwise, the arrangement of Building T-1129 follows closely the standard design. At Camp McCoy, the plan orientation was reversed in alternate barracks so that they could share a common coal pad.

The first floor is entered through the east entrance. There is a vestibule, followed by a stairhall. The stairs on the right lead up to the second floor. To the left is the door to the washroom, which is the center of a suite of three rooms. The eastern room contains the barracks showers, and the western room the toilets and urinal. North of the entry hall is the furnace room, which is accessible only through the exterior doors. The furnace room is at grade, below the level of the rest of the first floor. At the end of the stairhall is the first-floor squad room, which is undivided and comprises the remaining 65' of the barracks. Originally the room contained bunks for thirty-two enlisted men.

- c. Second floor: The interior staircase ascends to a stairhall on the second level. To the south are doorways leading into two, non-commissioned officer rooms, which have been (since the war) opened into a single suite. Initially, one room housed two men, and the other, three. At the east end of the hall is a door to a three-man non-commissioned officer room, and on the north side is the entrance to a fourth non-commissioned officer room, for two men. Like the first floor, the remaining 65' of the second floor is occupied by a squad room for thirty-two enlisted men.

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2. Stairways: There is a single stairway in the interior of Building T-1129: a box stair located in the entryhall that rises one flight to the second-floor. The stair structure is composed of the same framing system as the rest of the building. Along the interior of the stairway, a hard, 1/4" thick, manufactured wall-board is used as a wainscoting, above which are plywood panels and sections of particle board. The stair rails are 2" x 4"s. The original softwood treads were replaced in 1945 or 1946 with the current hardwood treads for longer wear. In the second-floor hall, a solid balustrade runs along the south edge of the stairway.¹³
3. Flooring: The floor of the furnace room is reinforced concrete, and the floor of the wash and toilet rooms is poured concrete. All other floors in the barracks are of unfinished softwood and are constructed with 3-1/4" wide boards. The flooring is laid on a wooden sub-floor.¹⁴
4. Wall and ceiling finishes: In the wash and toilet rooms, all walls are covered with horizontal, unfinished softwood boards measuring 7-1/8" in width, 3/4" in thickness, and approximately 11' in length. The same-sized boards are used for the ceiling in the two rooms. In the shower room, the hard manufactured board mentioned above covers the walls and ceilings and apparently is water resistant. The board is nailed to a gypsum-board base.

On the walls of the first-floor entry of hall, the stairway formula of hard board, plywood panels, and particle, or "insulation board" is followed. In the first-floor squad room, a 6'-0" high hard-board wainscot is used, surmounted by insulation board. The joists are exposed in both the entry hall and squad room.

In the second-floor squad room, the same wall covering as in the room below is used to cover the exterior walls. The ceiling is covered by insulation boards, held in place by 2-1/8" wooden battens. The same exterior wall and ceiling pattern is followed in the non-commissioned officer rooms, but the interior partitions are faced on one side only with insulation board.¹⁵

5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are two types of doors in the interior of the barracks. The more common type is a standard issue, solid door with five horizontal recessed panels, unfinished. This door is found between the entry hall and the first-floor squad room and in the doorways of three of the four non-commissioned officers on the second-floor. The other type is of the same design as the exterior doors--four-lights over three panels. The double vestibule doors are of the second type; the wood is unfinished. Original screen doors adjoin the vestibule doors on the outer side. The two-screen wooden frames vary in construction and may have been assembled from salvaged materials. The original doors have been removed between the wash room and entry hall and between the second-floor stairhall and the east non-commissioned officer room.

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- b. Windows: The interior architraves of the double-hung windows consist of 1" x 2" boards.
6. Hardware: The exterior doors have lost their original cast-iron knobs. In the interior, the surviving doors retain their cast-iron knobs and rim locks, painted black. The double-hung windows operate on a standard spring system, in which metal pins with springs are released into holes in the jambs. The single-sash shower-room windows operate on hinges and are opened and closed by means of a chain.
7. Mechanical equipment:
- a. Heating, ventilation: Originally, the building was heated with a Lennox "Torrid Zone" furnace (AC-736, T24), which was installed in most of the barracks at Camp McCoy and operated on coal. The fuel was unloaded in a concrete coal pad to the north of Building T-1129 and the furnace was stoked by hand. The manufacturer of the furnace was the Lennox Furnace Co., then headquartered in Marshalltown, Iowa, and Syracuse, New York. The Torrid Zone furnace produced forced hot air, which was circulated through the barracks by means of sheet metal ducts. Apparently the coal furnace also originally fired a large hot water tank in the furnace room. The exhaust from the furnace was vented by asbestos flues to the chimney.
- The ductwork is exposed on the first and second floors and runs from the furnace room along the entry corridor, with vents inserted in the walls of the wash, toilet, and shower rooms. Another duct runs down the middle of the first-floor squad room. The same pattern is repeated on the second floor, affording heated air to the non-commissioned officer rooms and the squad area.
- Ventilation of hot air from the building occurs via seventeen screened vents located in the ceiling of the second floor. Two round sheet metal ventilators are located along the ridge of the roof (note that Plan No. 800-444 called for wood louvered ventilators). There are also two rectangular louvered vents located in the gables of the east and west end walls.
- b. Lighting: All lighting fixtures have been removed from the two squad rooms. Original porcelain wall sockets with incandescent bulbs survive in the washroom, and the 1942 metal dish light fixture is still in place in the toilet room.¹⁶
 - c. Plumbing: All plumbing is located in the wash and toilet rooms of the first floor. The original pipes are exposed in the three rooms and all appear to be unaltered: cast-iron, painted black, possibly with lead joints.

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- d. Fixtures: Nearly all of the fixtures also are original: the six porcelain toilets, single porcelain urinal trough, six porcelain lavatories, the pipes of one of the initial group showers, and a metal laundry sink. The accoutrements of each fixture are in place as well: metal soap dishes, mirrors with wooden frames, and metal toilet tissue holders. One original shower head survives.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: Building T-1129 faces east onto South S Street. On the east side of S Street is an open field used by the Army for helicopter landings and take-offs. To the north is a barracks, Building T-1130; to the south is a mess hall, Building T-1128. To the west is the other company street in Block 11, South R Street, on which stand a full group of seven barracks, four mess halls, and four former company administration buildings.
2. Historic landscape design: The site around Building T-1129 and its north and south neighbors was graded carefully for drainage in 1942. A drainage ditch runs north-south between the east front of the barracks and the street. Causeways run across the ditch to the front entrance of the building and to the walk located along the south side of the barracks and to the coal bin on the north.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

- A. Architectural Drawings: The following Standard War Department drawings were devised especially for the construction of 74-Man barracks such as Building T-1129: 800-443, 800-444, 800-445, 800-446, and 800-447. All of these plans are dated July 30, 1941. In addition, the following general standard drawings were used in the construction of the barracks that were also used to erect several other building types in the 800 Series: 800-120, 800-121, 800-134, 800-135, 800-142, 800-151, 800-154, 800-157, 800-185, 800-186, 800-187, 800-190, 800-194, 800-196, and 800-199 (see Bibliography for the full citation of each drawing). These latter plans range in date from May 1941 to April 1942. Two specialized drawings for the chimneys at Camp McCoy, Plan No. 6150-11-B and 6150-12-B, were prepared by the Area Engineer, dated May 16, 1942, and April 18, 1942, respectively.

Many of these drawings are stamped with the words "Record Drawing" and are presumed to represent closely what was built. In a few instances, dimensions and details of the executed building vary from those in the standard plans. Field notations were essential as a check against the drawings.

Photographic copies of all the above plans are included in the HABS photographs. The original sepia copies and blueline prints are located in the 800 Series map files in the "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy.

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- B. Early Views: No construction photographs of Building T-1129 could be found in the archives of the Directorate of Engineering at Fort McCoy. As already noted, a few such photos were published in area newspapers.
- C. Bibliography:
1. Primary and unpublished sources:
 - a. Standard War Department Drawings
 - i. Office of the Quartermaster General. Construction Division. "Mobilization Buildings. 74 & 63 Man Barracks . . . Plans," Plan 800-443, July 30, 1941.
 - ii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 74 & 63 Man Barracks . . . Framing Elevations," Plan 800-444, July 30, 1941.
 - iii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 74 & 63 Man Barracks . . . Misc. Details," Plan 800-445, July 30, 1941.
 - iv. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 74 & 63 Man Barracks . . . Electrical & Plumbing," Plan 800-446, July 30, 1941.
 - v. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 74 & 63 Man Barracks . . . Heating," Plan 800-447, July 30, 1941.
 - vi. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 29'-6" Wide Bldg.-Bearing Partitions. Two Story . . . Typical Plan, Elevation & Sections," Plan 800-120, May 28, 1941.
 - vii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 29'-6" Wide Bldg.-Bearing Partitions. Two Story. Structural," Plan 800-121, May 28, 1941.
 - ix. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 29'-6" Wide Building with Two Rows of Posts 9'-10" O.C. Two Story-Architectural Typical Plan, Elev., & Sections," Plan 800-134, July 30, 1941.
 - x. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 29'-6" Wide Building with Two Rows of Posts-9'-10" O. C. Two Story. Structural," Plan 800-135, July 30, 1941.
 - xi. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Alternate Platform Construction. 25'-0" & 29'-6" Wide Bldg.-Two Story

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Posts & Bearing Partitions. Sections & Details," Plan 800-142,
Oct. 15, 1941.

- xiii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Window Details. Types, Schedules, & Details," Plan 800-151, May 3, 1941.
- xiv. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Door Details . . .," Plan 800-154, May 3, 1941.
- xv. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Heating Details. Steam Heating & Utility Systems," Plan 800-157, May 3, 1941.
- xvi. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Interior & Exterior Details," Plan 800-185, May 3, 1941.
- xvii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Interior & Exterior Details," Plan 800-186, May 3, 1941.
- xviii. War Department. Office of the Chief of Engineers--Construction Division. Washington, D. C. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details. Interior & Exterior Details," Plan 800-187, April 29, 1942.
- xix. Office of the Quartermaster General. Construction Division. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Details. Smoke Pipe & Flue Details," Plan 800-190, May 12, 1941.
- xx. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Plumbing Details," Plan 800-194, May 12, 1941.
- xxi. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Heating Details. Warm Air Heating. Smoke Pipes & Vent Hoods for Ranges," Plan 800-196, May 3, 1941.
- xxii. _____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Electrical Details," Plan 800-199, May 12, 1941.

b. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy

Office of the Area Engineer. Camp McCoy Project, General Layout Plan. Plan No. 6150-1-L-A, May 23, 1942. [Plan showing the assignment of

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construction areas.]

Office of the Area Engineer. Camp McCoy Project, Mobilization Buildings Chimney Details, Plan No. 6150-11-B, May 16, 1942. Chimney Footing for 74-Man Barracks, Plan 6150-12-B, revised April 18, 1942.

c. Other original records at Fort McCoy

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Building T-1129," May 29, 1943. In card file, "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Fine, Lenore and Jesse A. Remington. The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States. Washington D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, 1972.

Wasch, Diane, and Perry Bush. "The Historical Context of World War II Temporary Structures: The U.S. Army." Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1988.

[The following newspaper articles are arranged in chronological, rather than alphabetical order]

"To Condemn 9600 Acres for McCoy; Petition to Be Filed Monday." Sparta Herald, February 9, 1942, p. 1.

"Work Started on McCoy Building." Monroe County Democrat, February 19, 1942, p. 1.

"Work at McCoy Scheduled to Start About March 20; Bids to Close March 7th." Monroe County Democrat, February 26, 1942, p. 1.

"Closing Date for McCoy Bids Nears." Sparta Herald, March 16, 1942, p. 1. 7.

"More Contracts Being Let at McCoy Cantonment." Monroe County Democrat, March 26, 1942, p. 1.

"More Wisconsin Concerns Get Contracts At McCoy." Monroe County Democrat, April 2, 1942, p. 1.

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"Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along; The Place Is Seething with Activity." Monroe County Democrat, April 16, 1942, p. 1.

"Government Buys Lumber for Army Cantonment." Monroe County Democrat, April 23, 1942, p. 1.

"Where Soldiers Will Live at New McCoy." Sparta Herald, August 31, 1942, p.1.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. Documentary: Information on the Madsen, Schumacher, Watson, and Associates contracting firm is probably available in St. Paul, Minnesota, research libraries. In addition, more information may be available in the National Archives and other archives in the Washington, D. C., area regarding George E. Bergstrom and the other designers who produced the 800-Series of Standard Drawings.
2. Oral History: Interviews could be conducted with several people locally who worked on the construction of Camp McCoy. In particular, a Mr. Schroeder of the Schroeder contracting firm of Sparta worked for one of the contractors during 1942. Also, it would be worthwhile to attempt to locate Everett C. Hayden, the Area Engineer who supervised the construction of Camp McCoy or his assistant, David C. Lamoreaux. Both men would probably be in their early eighties, if still living. Both reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Corps of Engineers.

E. Supplemental Material:

1. Historical Photographs: A photocopy of the newspaper photographs of the exterior and interior of a sample barracks is included.
2. Original drawings and plans: Blueprint or blueline copies of all plans listed in the Bibliography are included as supplemental material.

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Fort McCoy Project
September 1988

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The documentation of Fort McCoy was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) of the National Park Service, Robert J. Kapsch, chief, during the summer of 1988. The project was sponsored by the United States Army, Environmental Office, Colonel Ronald G. Kelsey, chief, with the assistance of Constance W. Ramirez, Historic Preservation Officer for the U.S. Army. Local sponsorship was provided

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at Fort McCoy by the base Commander, Colonel Sorensen, and by Al Balliett and Marvin Westenburg of the Environmental Division; John Calvert, Engineering Planning and Services Division; and Robert Well, Real Property. The project was managed through the HABS/HAER WASO office by John A. Burns, architect and project leader, and Catherine Crawford, HABS historian. The documentation was undertaken at the HABS/HAER field office at Fort McCoy by James Glass, HABS/HAER, and by Keith Landreth, U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL), Champaign, Illinois. Large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

NOTES:

1. Sepia copy of Standard War Department Drawing 800-443, map file, "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy; "Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along." *Monroe County Democrat*, April 16, 1942, p. 1; "Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures--Post Building 1129," card in file drawers in "Meatlocker."
2. Diane Wasch and Perry Busch, "World War II Temporary Structures: The U.S. Army" (Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, September 1, 1988), pp. 31-35 and Standard War Department Drawing 800-443.
3. "To Condemn 9600 Acres For McCoy." *Sparta Herald*, February 9, 1942, p. 1.
4. "Work at McCoy Scheduled to Start About March 20." *Monroe County Democrat*, February 26, 1942, p. 1; "Closing Date for McCoy Bids Nears." *Sparta Herald*, March 16, 1942, p. 1; "More Contracts Let at McCoy Cantonment." *Monroe County Democrat*, March 26, 1942, p. 1; "Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along." *Monroe County Democrat*, April 16, 1942, p. 1; "Government Buys Lumber for Army Cantonment." *Monroe County Democrat*, April 23, 1942, p. 1; and Plan No. 6150-1-L-A, Camp McCoy Project, General Layout Plan.
5. "Where Soldiers Will Live at New McCoy." *Sparta Herald*, August 31, 1942, p. 1; "Real Property Record--Buildings and Structures--Building 1129," "Meatlocker" file drawer.
6. It should be noted that the shiplap siding was used at McCoy for the warehouses and other service structures of Block 21 and for the stockade and motor pool structures in Block 23.
7. Wasch and Busch, p. 35.
8. "Real Property Record--Building 1129," Building 2145; Standard War Department Drawings 800-443, 800-444.
9. Standard War Department Drawings 800-443 and 800-444; Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, "Chimney Footing for 74-Man Barracks," revised April 18, 1942, Plan No. 6150-12-B, from map file Drawer 15, Meatlocker storage room.
10. Standard War Department Drawings 800-443, 800-444, 800-445, and 800-120.
11. Standard War Department Plan 800-445, and Plans 6150-11-B and 6150-12-B.
12. The "Real Property Record" card for Building T-1129 does not record any replacement of the shingles.
13. Standard War Department drawing 800-445; Post Engineer report (Fort McCoy), 1946.
14. Post Engineer report (Fort McCoy), 1946

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15. Standard War Department Drawings 800-445, 800-134.

16. Standard War Department Drawing 800-199.